TILTON VS. BEECHER

A Day of Literary Excitement in Court.

READING THE LETTERS.

Human Nature Under the Dissecting Knife.

"THERE IS NO GOD."

The Mother-in-Law's Picture of the Tilton Home.

Mental Agony in Prose and

Mutual Friend Moulton Still Testifying.

TAKING THE BUTTONS OFF THE FOILS.

Legal Tilts Between Opposing Counsel.

The rush at the court room yesterday was greater than ever, and it was a prodigious nuisance to apply for admission at the door, even with proper credentials. Old and well known reporters, like Mr. Munson, the phonographic author, who had been shoved out yesterday, and jurymen, like Mr. Carpenter, were kept waiting at the flank of a file of curiosity seekers who extended down the stairs and into the backstreet. These people were, in general, the recipients of tickets from ounsel, there being for the defence a great array of volunteer counsel, who enjoy the privileges of real counsel, and these give tickets of admission to their political constituen's. The court room is on to be an attentive audience on justice, and it is next to impossible to suppress their expressions of dissent and approval at climatic times, which two elements in the audience appear determined

It is needless to particularize what individuals were present. They were all Brooklyn peoplelawyers, politicians and members of the Plymouth

Yesterday Tilton did not at first appear in court, and therefore the large gathering of Mr. Beecher's friends was the more notable. Quite alarge space was cleared in the bar for the free

The eye is often a bad witness and too apt to take to the mind estimates of behavior and character not warranted by the truth of the object. Mr. Beecher, in court, has been consistent with the life-long manner which seems to rise sponously from his ready feelings. He is like a wind harp, responding to every zephyr, and the varying occurrences in court appeal to that receptive, elastic temperament he has keeping him perennial. No wonder his congregation regard all those fervid, vivid letters he has written with

a broad, latitudinarian, generous interpretation, cation might have wrung from him tones and admissions which, subjected to the cold test of a court trial, grow, like trifles light as air, to con firmation in the jealous mind, strong as proofs

There is nothing anomalous or eccentric in his manner. There is no proof that he had any part in the production of Mrs. Tilton in court, she being, to all appearances, a ready attendant, gov. erned by her own will or that of the triends with whom she is a guest, and his addressing her, on the second day of his presence, was, perhaps, the inevitable necessity of cramped quarters. He could not well have avoided her, and his own wife had anticipated him by a day in making ner way to Mrs. Titton and shaking her hand. Certainly the appearance of the two women put to flight any suggestion that his parishioners could have supplanted in his imagination the stately, imposing matron who had borne for him all those stalwart sons who now crowd round him day by day, as if proud of their origin from such a stock. Mrs. Beecher is a clear-eyed, decisive type of the New England house whe, unusually handsome for her years, and the expressions she makes use of in court are probably the involuntary play of the mind over a face kept stationary and sympathetic with the somewhat entivening and versatile proceedings of the long day. Her white hair, combed smooth and fully covering her crown; her sweet, outlooking eyes, and the strength of her throat and laws, show a superior magisterial power within the sphere of her domestic duty. She probably attends the trial of choice, to testify to her husband, her children and the world that, in the language of St. Paul, "none of these things move her." Had she desired not to attend this trial her lacial power proves that she would not have done so. It is natural, too, that at times she should look dark and indignant at the language of counsel.

Mr. Beecher's seli-introduction to Judge Morris at the conclusion of his opening was a courteous return for a courteous speech. The counsel might have browbeaten him and subjected him to ridicule. He did not do so, because, as a member of the same community, he kept property in respect the divided opinion of his leilow citzens and the long and honorable past career of the delendant.

The mental activity of Mr. Beecher yesterday was denoted by several direct movements toward his counsel and by a steady note-keeping which he made on slips of paper. He listened to the reading of every document with an attentive, sometimes rapt, occasionally mechanical ear, and, it was understood, denied some of the positions advanced by Moulton's testimony. The lawyers wrangled so much that it was not perfectly clear whether they denied acts or rights.

Frank Moulton was on the stand all day, much of the time affirmative in his testimony, merely asserting the verity of documents read by Judge Fullerton, who bent every energy, assisted by Mr. Beach, to get before t all those stalwart sons who now crowd round him day by day, as if proud of their origin

ed, the recitation of all the papers in this Indeed, the recitation of all the papers in this trial is dramatic. Mr. Evaris holds the originals and Mr. Fullerton reads from printed copies, so that emendations can be made. The warm, glowing rhetoric of Mr. Beecher, the cold pre-Raphaelite, occasionally low comedy style of Mrs. Morse, the plain, earnest appeals of Mrs. Thiton, Moulton's criso, adjurating diction and Thiton's

precise, didactic, graceful address are brought out in their perfection. The jury listen as to a twice-toid tale. The people near with roving eyes, looking into the faces of the principals as for the tunes of the organs which could profuce such music. It is a masterly pay on the hearistrings which all those letters represent. Human nature seems surrendered up to the dissecting knife.

And 80, with all the crowd expectant, the clerk calls the roll loudly, the Junge's gavel descends and Mr. Moulton proceeds in his snarp, nervous voice to tell the tale, as follows:—

OFENING COURT.

At one minute past eleven o'clock the Jury were mustered and then Judge Fullerton resumed the examination of Francis D. Moniton. The witness certified to the following letter, which was read by Judge Fullerton, as being the one he referred to in Wednesday's examination from Tilton to Beecher and carried by Bowen:—

A DEMAND,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 26, 1870.

A DEMAND.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 26, 1870.

Henry Ward Brechen:—
Siz-I demand that, for the reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Pymouth church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence. THEODORE TILTON.

The above letter was then marked Exhibit IV. The witness then testified to the two following letters, which, after being read by Judge Fullerton, were marked Exhibit V and Exhibit VI.:—
ELIZABETH'S LETTERS.

Werried with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter incubating my friend thenry Ward Beacher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, aimost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall all its statements

I desire to say explicitly Mr. Beecher has never oftered any improper soluciation but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a centleman.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

December 30, 1870—Midnight

me in a mather becoming a Obristian and a centeenan.

ELIZABETH B. TILFOO.

DECEMBER 30, 1870-Midnight.

My DEAR HUSBAND-I desire to leave with you before roing to sleep, a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Section called upon me this evening, asked me if I would need him against any accessation in a council of ministers, and I replied solemnly that I would in case the accuse was any other person than my nusband. He (H. W. B.) dictated a letter which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband. This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Neecher against all other persons save only yourself. I was ready togive in this letter because he said with pain that my letter in your hands addressed to him, dated December 29, "had struck him dead and ended his usefulness."

You and I both are piedged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately.

ELIZABETH.

BEECHER'S SURPRISE.

The witness continued—Mr. Beecher expressed surprise; he thought it strange that Elizabeth should have imparted such information to her husband; the letter which I just saw (Exhibit L) as read to him. Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:-

Ar. Fullerton then read as follows:

SATURDAY MORNING.

MY DEAR PRIEND FRANK—I want you to do me the treatest possible favor. My letter which you have, and the one i gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request. Works truly.

E. R. HILTON. Mr. Seecher. They will see the propriety of this request.
E. R. FillTon.
Witness-I think Mr. Beecher and Tilton had two meetings at my house in January. The last meeting was about a letter Mr. Beecher brought that he received from Mrs. Morse; it contained a statement that Theodore—
Here Mr. Evarts interrupted the witness, and a sharp discussion took place between the contending lawyers. Mesers, Evarts and Beach both spoke at some length on the pros and cons of the point in question, but the matter was finally settled to their mutual satisfaction.

First Bour.

Moniton had only testified about five minutes

when a snarl took place between Fullerton and Evarts of a very smart character. Both men were excited and determined, although the point in dispute appeared to be small to the naked eye. Mr. Evarts' impressive manner of fixing his chin square, bringing his eyes to a point blank and extending his mouth quite across his jaws, with a great sense of moral intrepidity, was matched by Judge Fullerton's little hot, blue eyes and suave, cool disposition to wrestle "sideholds at forty Mr. Beach occasionally arose in this tussie with the radiating nature of a hot stove. Mr. Beecher, who was among the lawyers, hastened to move back to the side of his wife.

alarge space was cleared in the bar for the free movements of counsel. There was no thoroughfare, however, up through the court room, and the District Attorney. Winchester Britton, had to sit on the bench. There his stiff white Jacksonian hair and dark brown eyes made a nervous presence beside the Judge's large face and brown wig. The Judge listened to the trial word by word, but generally with his face away from the questioners and witness. He looked like an uncertain buildog who might let an intrader pass, but would see him mentally, nevertheless.

Mrs. Tilton and the large lady, Mrs. Fleid, came in with Judge Morse, the former's father-in-law. This substantial old gentleman, with a large, pale forehead and very gray hair and beard, looks soberly from heaind his gold spectacles, not a particle of human passion in his countenance, end ne soes not speak except to answer some suggestion from Mrs. Tilton. Being a lawyer the trial has a professional interest to him. He arose, however, after a short perzod, and let the court, Mrs. Tilton is quite as untrue as that; out we approcessional interest to him. He arose, however, after a short perzod, and let the court, Mrs. Tilton is quite as untrue as that; out we can be reformances.

Mr. Beecher and his wife came in together, and their faces were watched very carefully by those who could see their features.

The eye is often a bad witness and too apt to when Mr. Evars objects, he can be side to the letter wind he has done who could see their features.

The eye is often a bad witness and too apt to when Mr. Starts of the either hat the relation was a more desired. The six mentals have a briteries of his wise and stated:—If your Honor please, this is a letter from Mrs. Beecher and his wile came in the letter of the he parties, will be a briter of Mrs. Mouston marked the special paragraph in the letter from Mrs. Morse and it; and read the statement will be started to Mr. Moulton then stated:—If your hand t

MRS. MORSE DISCUSSED. When Mrs. Morse came up, and the relation was made of her letter to Beecher being read at Moulton's house, in Remsen street, before the three men, Mr. Beecher smiled at some apparently ludicrous recollection of Mrs. Morse, but soon afterwards relapsed to a moody, watchful, and, it seemed, nearly tearful expression. There have been persons in court who thought that on more than one occasion they saw Mr. Beecher in tears. Mr. Tilton said on Wednesday, before his counsel. that he had seen "Enzabeth's" eyes filled with tears at the conclusion of Judge Morris' speech. Tolerably close study of the faces of both these people has failed to satisfy us that beyond troubled looks they have manifested any fluid emotion.

bled looks they have manifested any fluid emotion.

ANOTHER GROWL.

The legal authorities again got in a rather animated discussion about the Morse letter, but finally Moulton continued, as follows:—Fitton denied that part, "I know of twelve persons whom he has fold;" he told Mr. Beecher it was not true, and he mentioned the names of the parties to whom he had told it; I remember he mentioned diver Johnson's name, and, I think, Mrs. Bradshaw's; Mr. Tilton said that Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman, and liable to go down to Plymouth church at any time and denounce the relations which had been held toward her daugner, and that the letter ought to be very carefully answered; that it should be made as kind as it could be; the answer was made by Mr. Beecher and submitted by Mr. Tilton to me at that interview.

Judge Fullerton then said:- 1 now offer that letter in evidence, and, after answering an objec-tion made by Mr. Evarts, continued this examina-tion or the witness, who stated:—Mr. Beecher made no denial of the adlegations in that letter. Mr. Evarts again objected to that form of asking, and the witness then said:—Mr. Beecher agreed with what was said; he said be knew Mrs. Morse

was
A DANGEROUS WOMAN;
he told me that before, subsequent to the 30th of ecember. Mr. Beach then made a long argument, advocatmr. Beach than made a long gament, avocating their right to have the letter admitted as evidence, to which Mr. Evarts replied:—My, objection was that I simply said the letter was not evidence against Mr. Beecher, except so far as it was made evidence by what occurred with him in regard

Mr. Beach-The difficulty is, it went much further.
Mr. Evarts-Your Honor, then, will notice it is ibmitted only for that purpose.
Judge Fullerton then read as follows:—

Mr. Everts.—Your Honor, then, will notice it is submitted only for that purpose.

Juoge Fullerton then read as follows:—

Mr. Bescher.—As you have not seen fit to pay any attention to the request I left at your house now over two weeks since, I will take this method to inform you of the state of things in Livingston street. The remark you made to me at your door was an enigma at the time, and every day adds to the mystery. "Mrs. Bescher has adopted the child." "What child?" I asked. You replied. "Eduancin." Now, I ask, what earthly sense was there in that remark ? "either Mrs. B. nor your self nor I can have once anything to american less condition. The has been done to the same of the child." The same of the condition. The has been done of the same of the condition of the same of the transfer of the condition. The has been done of the same of the condition of the same of the same of the condition of the same of the s

time she was in this house she said, "Here I feel I have no home, but on the other side I know I shall be more than welcome." Oh, my preclous child how my heart bleeds over you in thinking of your sufferings. Can you do anything in the matter? Must she live in this suffering condition of mind and body with no alleviation [sie! You or any one else who advises her to live with him when he is doing all he can to kill her by slow forture is saviding that a reliable form are kept iron me, and have not seen my darling liften are kept iron me, and to was to put your name to a paper to heliar reliable the reliable of the put you do something for he specified in the letter you have handed me are brother in the Custom House. I thought the long appointed as myself. He is still without employment, with a sick wife and five children to 'seed, behind with a sick wife and five children to 'seed, behind with a sick wife and five children to 'seed, behind with a sock wife and five children to 'seed, behind w

"UNDER HIS SHOT." full fell like a rain of shot on the silence of the court as the words trickled out in Fullerton's metailic voice. The powerful analysis of Titton's character and Mrs. Tilton's household and mental distress by the mother-in-law may fairly be considered the best piece of literary work in all the documentary matter of this trial. A French playwright could have used no more powerful sentence than this:—"He swears that he will tell this thing to the world the moment her breath leaves her body, and I think it is this which prolongs her The absence of mere rhetoric and color from this letter, its cold, pre-Raphaelite composition and the femininity unconsciously pervading it gave it the vigor of an etching on steel. Mr. Beecher was touched by it, but a snarl between

the lawyers led of his risibilities.

Tilton heard this recitation of household entanglements and his poverty, anger, back rent and debts with the same face of introspection and despondency he has kept all the trial. He looks tired; his eyes are without lustre and seem to need sleep, and his face, though not pale, is with out bloom. He wears a dark blue coat and velvet collar, broad shirt collar and blue tie; the whole dress neat, but worn. The elastic step, self-consciousness and open air of manhood are gone. But his purpose is unaltered. He has a ring on his little finger, but no other ornaments. Observers not inimical to him remark that he wants a change of scene to arouse his energies.

MORE FARTICULARS.

That is all of the letter that M. Beecher brought me; I said to Mr. Beecher when he brought me the letter that I knew Mr. Thron had a balance at our firm; Mr. Beecher also wanted to be satisfied that Thron had not stated this matter to twelve persons, and I told him he need not be anxious on the matter; there was nothing said about the charges made by Mrs. Morse, but Mr. Thron said re had not mentioned the Story to twelve persons; I remember his mentioning oliver Johnson and Mrs. Bradshaw; I do not remember any other names; Mr. Beecher appeared anxions about it; Mr. Johnson is now one of the editors of the Christian Union; Mrs. Bradshaw resided, I believe, in Brooklyn; Mr. Thron denied the imputed neglect to his family; he said he had not neglected his family; and turning to me said, "You know that I am not in want;" there was another letter produced at that interview; I do not remember distinctly what that letter was; the letter I hold is Mr. Beecher's reply to Mrs. Morse; the letter was prepared at that time when we were all together.

LETTER TO MRS. MORSE.

Judge Fullerton then read the following answer from Beecher:—

Judge Fullerton then read the following answer from Beecuer:—

Mrs Debag Madden—I should be very sorry to have you think I had no interest in your troubles. My course toward you intheret should satisfy you that I have sympathized with your distress. But Mrs. Beecher and I, after full consideration, are of one mina—that, under present circumsances, the greatest kindness to you and to all win be, in so far as we are concerned, to leave to time the rectification of all the wrongs, whether they prove read or imaginary.

This occurred about the last of January, 1871, but some time elapsed oefore we had the interview of the three; I received a letter from Mr. Beecher on February 7; Mr. Beecher said that he wanted to be sure that Theodore was satisfied; I said I wanted to have Titton in writing on this matter, and I said I and repeatedly asked Theodore to give me a paper stating his views, and that explains the letter of February 7 from Theodore to me; I also had a conversation with Mr. Beecher prior to February 7 in regard to the affairs in Livingston street; Mr. Beecher then said:—"I think as Elizabeth is not present at our interview she ought to be made acquainted with the kindly feelings of Theodore toward ner;" Mr. Beecher then wrote a letter to Elizabeth.

The FEBRUARY LETTER.

Judge Fullerton then read:

Judge Fulierton then read:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

My Very Dear Furend—In several conversations with me you have asked about my feelings toward Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of them in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself; I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project they whenseever proposed for any exposure of his secret to the public, and (if know myself at all) shall encegover to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances act toward me.

Lought to add that your own good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached. Ever yours affectionately, THEODOIE TILITON.

Judge Fulierton then handed a letter, marked

Judge Fulierton then handed a letter, marked Exhibit X., to Mr. Moulton, who certified that it was the letter he received from Mr. Beecher on February 7.

BEECHER'S TRUST IN MOULTON.

Judge Fulierton then read:—

My Drar Mr. Moulton—I am glad to send you a book which you will relish, or which a man on a sick bed ought to relish. I wish I had more like it, and that could send you one every day, not as a renayment of your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, not even by love, which I give you reely.

Many, many triends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has the ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit. You have also proved yourself theodore's firend and Einzbeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creature that more need a riced than the unhappy creatures that more need a riced than the unhappy creature that more need a riced than the unhap

case: but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things!
I wonder if Klizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me? Of course, I can never speak with her again, except with his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best. My earnest longing is to see her is the full symbathy of her nature at set in him, and to see him once more trusting at est in him, and to see him once more trusting her, and loving her with even a better than the old love. I am always and in such thoughts. Is there any way out of this night? May not a day star arise?

Truly yours always, with trust and love.

BEECHER'S ATTENTION AROUSED.

Mr. Seecher's arousing interest in the case was very decided when the letter was read which he wrote to Moulton presenting a book. He appears to listen to these letters with a more perspicuous perception of their force and weight as word after word is beatenout, slow and sharp, and each letter is detached from any explanation, hanging there like a boulder suspended above a glacier. He seemed to be touched with his own power of depiction, and listened as often with his head thrown back, looking at the tops of the tall windows where the sunlight fell. At the end of the reading he turned to his son, smiled like one outwitted and owning up boyishly, and directly he was back again in the same old stare, touching and

was back again in the same old stare, touching and vacant.

HENRY TO ELIZABETH.

The witness then state—fibe letter you have just handed me is the letter Mr. Beecher wrote to Mrs. Tilton on the 7th of February.

Judge Fullerton then read:—

My Dean Mrs. Thion—When I saw you has I did not expect ever to see you again or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me iff. Moulton has proved, above all triends that ever I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my hie. His hand it was that theu up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads. I am not the less disposed to trust him from finding that he has your welfare most deepty and tenderly at heart. You have no friend (Theodore excepted) who has it in his power to serve you so vitally and who will do it with so much delicacy and honor. I beseech you. If my wishes have yet any influence, let my deliberate judgment in this matter weigh with you. It does my sore heart good to see in Mr. Moulton an unreagned respect and honor fer you. It would kill me if he thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister's in him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past see deed. But is there no luture?—no wiser, higher, holler luture? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation, and mediate and bless you. Theodore and my most unhappy self? Do not let my extractores fail of its end; you believe in my indigment. I have put my-self wholly and giadly in Moulton's hands, and there inside meet you. This is sent will Theodore's consent bands of its end; you believe in my indigment. I have put my-self wholly and giadly in Moulton's hands, and there in his absorted. We beccher asked me intered the continued—Mr. Beecher asked me

The above letter was marked Exhibit XI.

Moulton then continued—Mr. Beecher asked me to obtain Theodore's permission to write that letter; I obtained the permission and then Mr. Beecher wrote the letter; he showed it to me alterward; the arrangement between Mr. Beecher and myself was this—I told Mr. Beecher that he had better not hold any correspondence with Edizabeth without Mr. Tilton's consent; that arrangement was made during the early part of the controversy; the letter was alterward returned to me by Mr. Ritton; I gave it to him for delivery; it was an open letter; Tilton returned it snortly alterward.

"SPEING HAS COME."

afterward.

"SPRING HAS COME."

This letter was given to me shortly after my return by Mr. Beecher; I believe I said it was an act of good fauth on his part to give it to me.

Judge Fuberton then read:—

the anomalous postmark of the other. A fight arose. Mr. Evarts thought he had made his point, and then said, crisply, "Now, go on!" "No, sir!" exclaimed Fullerton, turning around in a hungry way; "I will not go on."

Mr. Evarts smiled granly. Mr. Fullerton inti-mated that he had jorgotten himself. There seemed to be a great propensity to fly into the royal purple on every small occasion. The an-cient duellist, Pryor, shrank away timidly from these senior combatants.

HENRY TO ELIZABETH AGAIN.

Judge Fallerton then read:-Judge Fullerton then read:—

The blessing of God rest upon you! Every spark of light and warmth in your own house will be a star and a sun in my dwelling. Your note broke like spring lasel upon winter and gave me an inward rebound toward life. No one can ever know-none but God-through what a dreary wilderness I have wandered! There was Mount sinai, there was the barren sand, there was the alternation of houe and despair that marked the pligrimage of old. It only it might lead to the Fromised Land! or, like blosses, shall I die on the border? Your hope and courage are tike metheline. Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing it to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs neigh meart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and, in another world, the emancipated soul may utter thanks! in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to life, and, in another world the emancipated soil may utter thanks!

If it would be of comfort to you, now and then, to send me a letter of true inwardness [sle]—the outcome of your inner life—it would be safe, for I am now at home here with my sister; and it is permitted to you size and will be an exceeding refreshment to me, for your heart experiences are often like bread from heaven to the hunry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?

experiences are often tike bread from heaven to the hungry. God has enriched your moral nature. May not others partake?

Moulton—I know nothing about the letter; my permission to write was not obtained nor was Tilton's. Presently Judge Pullerton passed over another letter to the witness, who stated that it was in the handwriting of Theodore Tilton, and that it was given him by Tilton.

Judge Pullerton then read:

"MR BERGHER—AS Mr. Moulton has returned, will you use your inducace to have the papers in his possession destroyed? My he irt bleeds mint and day at the injustice of their existence.

The witness then identified another letter as in the handwriting of Mrs. Tilton, which was then read by Judge Fulierton.

NEST HIDING.

MR. BERCHER—My Ruthre, either for life or death, would be happier could I but teel that you forgave while you lorget me. In all the ead complications of the nast year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering; to bear myself alone, leaving you forever tenorant of it. My weapons were love, a large untiring generosity and nest hiding. That I failed utterly we both know. But now I ask forgiveness.

Moulton—I remember a poem written by Theodore Tilton in the Golden Age; I saw Mr. Beecher shortly after it was published and he said to me he was sorry it had been published, as he considered it a story of the troubles of Theodore and his wife; I remarked that I thought it was indelicate. ore and discrete.

Judge Fullerton then said, I offer this poem in Judge e, and proceeded to read it:—

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS. SIR MARMADURE'S MUSINGS.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

I won a noble fame,
But, with a sudden frown,
The people snatched my crown,
And in the mire trod down
My lotty hame.

I bore a bounte sus purse.
And beggars by the way
Then blessed me day by day,
But I, grown poor as they,
Have now their curse.

I gained what men all freed.

I gained what men call friends, But now their love is hate. And I have tearned too late How mated minds unmate, And friendship ends.

I clasped a wom n's breast, As if her heart I knew, Or fancied would be true, Who proved, ains! she too, False like the rest. I am now all bereft—
As when some tower doth fall,
With battlements and wail,
And gate and bridge and all—
And nothing left.

But I account it worth
All pungs of tair hopes crossedAll loves and honors lost—
To gain the heavens at cost
Of losing earth. So, lest I be inclined
To render ill for ill—
Henceforth in me instit,
O God, a sweet, good wi
To all mankind.
SLEEPT HOLLOW, Nov. 1, 1871.

Mr. Fullerton announced that he could not finish another topic before the hour for the recess, so the Court ordered the usual recess to two o'clock. THE RECESS.

At the recess the usual handshaking and show of relief after sitting so long took place. There were no bouquets as on the previous day. The residence. They are still considering the right of Tilton to be a witness in a case affecting his wife's loyalty. Mr. Beach has been in a state of great

AFTER RECESS.
At two o'clock, after recess, Mr. F. D. Moulton again took the stand, and his direct examination was resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

was resumed by Air. Funerion.

Witness—The paper now shown me I have seen before; it was given to inyself by Air. Beecher about the time that we had a confersation about dropping Theodore Thiton from the roll of the charch; Mr. Beecher said he was anxious that some voluntary action should be taken to drop Theodore from the

Theodore from the

ROLL OF THE CHURCH;
the conversation I had with him on this subject
was some time prior to the date of the note handed
to me. (The note was offered in evidence.)
Q. In that conversation did Mr. Beecher give his
reasons why he wished to have Theodore Tilton
dropped from the roll of the church? A. Mr.
Beecher said it would save trouble and relieve
him from

GREAT RESPONSE

Beccher said it would save trouble and relieve him from

GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

He said that if Mr. Thion was no longer a member of the church they could not those similar in the churca; he said he did not think there would be any saiety unless they dropped him from the roll of the church; that they could not keep out the scandal unless they took that course with Mr. Titon. (Counsel read a letter from Mr. Beecher referring to the withdrawal of Theodore Tition from the church.) Subsequent to this Theodore wrote a letter, I do not remember to whom, whether to the trustees of the charch or not, dissolving—. (Witness was stopped from stating the contents of the letter).

The letter now handed me (continued witness) is in the handwriting of Henry Ward Beecher; the envelope is also in the handwriting of H. W. Beecher. (Offered in evidence.) It is dated the 7th of January, 1872. (An envelope, dated January, 1872. (An envelope, dated January, 1872. (An envelope, latter how handed to me is addressed by Mr. Beecher to me. (It is offered in evidence.) It is dated February 5, 1872. Counsel read the letter, which is known as the

(it is offered in evidence.) It is dated February 6, 1872. Connsel read the letter, which is known as the RAGGED EDGE LETTER.

In which Mr. Beecher speaks of "suifering the torments of the damned." Ac.

Q. I want to ask you a question as to the last letter but one, marked Exhibit is, in which occurs this sentence, "My which takes the steamer for Florida and Havana on Thursday"—was that written with your knowledge or consent? A. No, sir. The letter now shown me is in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher. It is addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, stating that he would see her on Friday, as he would be gone all the lore part of the week. The next letter put in evidence was one in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher. In this letter reference was made to the

WHISPERINGS OF B.

The real point (said the letter) is to "avoid an appeal to the courch and then a council; that would be a confagration and would increase the scandial one hundred fold;" this letter, added the witness, was addressed to me about the 25th of May, 1873; I fax the date of it by the fact that Mr. Bowen was reported to be repeating and reliterating

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BRECHER, and subsequently I had conversation with him in reference to that letter; Mr. B. in that letter means Mr. Bowen, and Mr. C. Mr. Cladin.

Q. Do you know what the proposed letter was ?

A. A proposed letter to Mr. Bowen, Mr. Beecher and myself; had a conversation about it; Mr. Beecher said be inought he would write a letter to Mr. Bowen in regard to the stories which Bowen had been deroulating about him.

Q. Now, Mr. Moulton, I want to call your attention to a publication made by

This letter was given to me shortly after my return by Mr. Beecher: I believe I said it was an act of good faith on his part to give it to me.

Judge Fullerion then read:

Wednesday.

Mr Dran Frierp—Does your heart bound toward all as it ased? To does wise I am mysel again. I did not

against the publication of the story; I thought I ought to see her, and he said he neped I would, and I did see her in consequence of up interview with Mr. Beecher; I saw ner once of twice before I knew Mr. Beecher.

Q. Go on and state. After you saw her did you see Mr. Beechery A. I saw Mr. Beecher after I saw ber.

see Mr. Beecher? A. I saw Mr. Beecher aiter I saw her.

Q. What did you say to Mr. Beecher as having occurred between you and Mrs. Woodhull? A. I said to Mrs. Woodhull. "This story has its origin in STORIES CRECULATED BY BOVEN."

When he was asked to furnish evidence on which to make a charge, he did not present it. I told Mr. Beecher I had endeavored to show to this woman that there was nothing to be gained by this publication. I said I thought her liable to moral influence. He said he was gratified that I had this interview, and he thanked me for it. There was nothing published in Woodhull & Claffin's paper.

Q. Do you recollect anything having occurred between you and Mr. Beecher after the publication in Woodhull & Claffin's paper in regard to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton? A. I saw Mr. Beecher shortly after that publication.

Q. State what occurred? A. Mr. Beecher said he had come to consult me ast to what was the best thing to do in regard to that publication, as to what reply, if any, could be made to it; he said he saw

NO HOPE

thing to do in regard to that publication, as to what reply, if any, could be made to it; he said he saw NO HOPE since that story had been published; I told him that I thought silence would kill that story, and that if he kept silent with regard to it, and simply pointed to his past life as an answer to it; if that was not an answer, he did not choose to make any, and that that would kill that story, in my opinion, so lar as any evil effect of it on him was concerned; we consulted frequently about it, and we did not arrive at any otherconclusion than that SILENCE WAS REST;

I was to say that if the story was true it was infamous to tell it, and that if false it was deplorable to tell it—that if his hie was not an answer to it I would not choose to make any other; Mr. Beecher said to me he thought it would be judicious for me to make such a reply as that; after this conversation with Mr. Beecher we met again, and I told him I had made such reply as that to several persons; this appeared to satisfy him; I told him I had denied that he (Mr. Beecher) was an impure man; I said that outright.

Q. What reply did Mr. Beecher make when you told him you had made that reply to those parties? A. He thanked me for the pains I had taken; at the time I had made that treply to those parties? A. He thanked me for the pains I had taken; at the time I had this interview with Mr. Beecher in regard to this publication Mr. Tilton was in New Hampshite; when he returned he proposed in an interview with Beecher said he did not believe he was; Mr. Tilton asked Mr. Beecher and myself; Mr. Tilton said he was not at all responsible for the story; Mr. Beecher said he did not know exactly how to meet it; I told Mr. Tilton that I thought it was best to be silent and not to attempt

ANY REPLY

to the story; that was the nature of what occurred; after this a card was prepared, some time during that month, the first part of December; Mr. Tilton declined puolishing any such card; he said the would only lead to urther controversy, and that he coul

from the result of his crime; I do not remember Mr. Beecher's reply.

THIND'S CARD.

Q. What paper is that now handed to you? A. It is in the handwriting of lienty Ward Beecher, and is in regard to the proposed card of Mr. Thitou; Mr. Tilton told Mr. Beecher that he knew very well all the circumstances in which he was brought into relationship with and to know Mrs. Woodhull, and that the publication of such a card as that which he proposed would be both unjust and untrue.

Mr. Fullerton here read the card to which the witness referred, repudiating the story of that woman as onseless and entirely untrue.

Q. Mr. Mouiton, when Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher, you know the circumstances under which my acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull commenced—well, what did he say those circumstances were? A. He said he had formed the acquaintance of Victoria Woodhull in consequence of the card which had appeared in the World, and from that time to the spring of 1872 he had used his influence to suppress the story as to the intimacy between his wife and Mr. Beecher, and it was not in unguarded enthusiasm he wanted to protect Mr. Beecher's family and his own tamily from the story which she threatened to publish.

Q. What else occurred at that time? A. Nothing else occurred then, but Mr. Beecher was very despondent; he was deeply affected and wept, as usual.

Q. I now call your attention to December, 1872—to the conversation which occurred between yourself, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, about the proposed statement of the pisintiff—when did it take place and where? A. In my house, in Remsen sireet.

Q. Well, what occurred there? A. There were present on that occasion Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, Mr.

Sireet.

Q. Well, what occurred there? A. There were present on that occasion Mr. and Mrs. Titton, Mr. Beecher and myself; Mr. Titton had communicated to me that it was his intention to publish a story giving an account of the whole affair; he had made an alteration in the original story whereby he had stated the exact truth, but had put it in more delicate language, and Mr. Beecher came in order to hear it read; Tilton said to Mr. Beecher, "I will read part of the story to you, and if you can stand any part of it you can stand any part of its you can stand any part of its you can stand any part of the public to hear the evidence in this you can stand any part of it you can

Q. What part did he read?

Mr. Evarts objected to its being read in part, but the Court considered it admissible. Mr. Beecher's counsel contended they are entitled to the whole

paper. Mr. Fullerton-What did he say when he read Mr. Evarts-What other than what he read aid

Mr. Evarts—What other than what he read did
he say?
Mr. Pullerton—That is not what I said.
Mr. Evarts—I knew that is not what you said.
Mr. Fullerton (addressing the Court) said he
proposed to give what was said on that occasion,
and he did not propose to give any evidence in a
documentary form. What he desired to know
was what statement was made that called from
him a reply.
Mr. Evarts—We want the record according to

and he did not propose to give any evidence in a documentary form. What he desired to know was what statement was made that called from him a reply.

Mr. Evarts—We want the record according to the roles of evidence. It is stated that the communication was concerning the publication of the statement by Titon. Now, we want that paper and the part that was read, and it is not competent evidence to cite by oral proposition what was written. When they produce that paper we will examine and consider as to whether the whole or part thereof is admissible. The foundation for the part must be shown by the production of the statement.

Mr. Fulierton—I propose to show what communication was made by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—The witness can state what was said by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher.

Judge Neilson—The witness can state what was said by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher. It was not proposed to show that the paper was acted upon; the witness can state what Mr. Tilton said to the delendant on that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—We except to a reference by the witness to anything that was said as being a part of that paper. The paper may be produced, and they should not rely upon the witness' memory.

The Court still ruled that witness may state all that the plaintiff said to the defendant.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what communication did Mr. Tilton make to Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, what communication did Mr. Tilton make to Mr. Beecher at that interview?

A. Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher at that interview?

Mr. Evarts—Walt a moment.

Mr. Evarts—Walt a moment.

Mr. Evarts—Walt a moment.

Mr. Evarts (decidedly)—I propose to inter-

not interrogate my discussion.

Mr. Evarts (decidedly)—I propose to interrogate when there is an evasion of the rules of evidence.

Judge Neilson said he did not see why counsel should object to this question. should object to this question.

Mr. Evarts replied that if the witness was stating what was in writing he would object.

THE SPAT between Evarts and Fullerton had in it the usual keenness of an encounter between two such wits. The Judge split the difference and admitted the statement but not the document. It is to be said for the defendant's counsel that they have for the past two days been liberal in admitting most kinds of documentary matter, and have stood out only on two or three correlative but not direct matters. The contest has not been step by step, as was suggested, but rather broad and hospitable for the defense.

pitable for the defense.

The witness continued;—Mr. Tilion said to Mr. Beecher, "There is one thing in this statement which it you can stand you can stand the whole; Mrs. Tilton says you had solicited her to become a wise to you in all that the term implies;" Mr. Beecher said. "Theodore, you may state all the facts, but do not put them in that way," Mr. Beecher said to me that he would not stand in the position of a man who had asked favors of a woman and had been rejected by ifer; I told him that I sincerely sympathized with him in that view of the case. (A slight demonstration of applicate was apparent in the lobby, and the judicial cofrection was dignifiedly administered in a brief caution to restrain their feelings.) Mr. Beecher said to Mr. Tilton, "Tilton, you can do as you piease, but you ought not to do it; it will kill me if you bublish it."

Q. I will now call your attention to December, 1872, to an interview when Mr. Carpenter was present? A. That was in the latter part of December, 1872, and the interview was in reference to the establishment of a newspaper.

Q. Beiore going into that time I will ask you what reason did Mr. Tivon assign for making this statement? A. He said he wanted to give the public some correct information in relation to the story in erecation to

now show me is a copy of the newspaper publication I nave referred to.

Mr. Fullerton offered it in evidence, and read the letter, which was addressed to the New York world by Mrs. Woodbull. In this letter Mrs. Wood hull said she had been denounced as a free lover; that persons who condemned free love openly practised it, and that she knew of one eminent clergyman who lived in concubinage with the wife of another public man.

Q. After the publication of that letter state what occurred in reference to yourself, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. A. Mr. Tilton said he had gone to see Mrs. Woodbuilt in reference to this story and I saw Mr. Beecher about it, and I told iim that, in my opinion, it would be necessary in iome way to influence

THAT WOMAN

against the publication of the story; I thought I ought to see her, and he said he hoped I would, and I to see her, and he said he hoped I would, and I to see her, and he said he hoped I would.

was said on the subject; this was in the latter part of December.

Q. What was said at the time about the illustrious career of the pastor of Plymouth church?

A. Mr. Carpenter said, "Mr. Beecher, after an illustrious career of twenty-five years you could step from the pulpit into a journal and no suspicion would be caused;" at a subseqent interview with Mr. Beecher I spoke of the subject and discountenanced the idea of the paper, as it would be a virtual confession of the Woodhull-Claffia paper story; he said he would tell Carpenter that, and did so, I believe, but I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you recollect the answer to the "My Com-

and did so, I believe, but I don't know anything about that.
Q. Do you recoilect the answer to the "My Complaining Friend" from Mr. Tilton in July, 1872? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you see the letter in a newspaper? A. I. recognize the letter shown me as the one in question.
Mr. Fullerton offered the letter in evidence. The document is written by the plaintiff in answer to one which emanated from the pen of a correspondent and called upon Tilton to break the silence which he at that time maintained. It has been frequently reproduced in the papers.
Q. What paper was the letter published in? A. In the Eagle.

The document is written by the plantiff in answer to one which emanated from the pen of a correspondent and called upon Thiton to break the silence which he at that time maintained. It has been frequently reproduced in the papers.

Q. What paper was the letter published in?

A. In the Eagle.

Q. What occurred after its publication?

A. Mr. Beecher said he regretted the publication very much, as it would arouse inquiry and might lead to telling the whole story, and he leared further inquiry; I told him I thought it a very injudicious one for Theodore to write and publish.

Q. Do you recall the tripartite agreement. A. I do recall the tripartite agreement in reference to this story; after the publication Mr. Beecher came to my house one Saturday evening; it was the 31st of May; the letter was published on the day previous. May 30; he had come because leent for him; I sent for him because Mr. Titlon said to me the publication of the tripartite confession placed him in the position of a man forgiven some crime by Mr. Beecher was present. (Witness repeated him assertion at the request of the counsel.) In the presence of Mr. Beecher he said, "That publication placed him in the position of a man forgiven some crime by you; I won't stand any such imputation; refute it, or I will publish this letter," and he showed him the letter of contrition of January I, 1370, and Mr. Beecher said to atm, "Theodore, I don't know what I can do; I don't think you are right; it doesn't put you in that position?" Thiron wont away then and aff. Beecher accompanied me up stairs to my study; when we reached there Beecher said there soemed to be no end of compitation, he hand't been a parry to the tripartite covenant, and the publication of that letter by Titlon would be his death; I told him the was not worth while for him to give way to his feelings in such a manner; and I took him not to be distressed about It, this emergency was not more difficult to meet than the Woodhall story; Mr. Beecher was no such paper in existence.

Mr. Evarts ob

Mr. Evarts objected, and the explanatory remarks of the witness were cut short. The hour of adjournment, four o'clock, naving arrived, the Court was adjourned until eleven o'clock to-day.

the part of the public to hear the evidence in thi the part of the public to hear the evidence in this important trial, I would suggest that Mr. P. T. Barnum be applied to for the use of the "Hippodrome" for the occasion. A small charge for admittance might be made, and I venture to predict crowded "nouses." "Matinees" at eleven A. M., and a benefit once each week, would be appropriate. The court room in Brooklyn is altogether too small to accommodate the masses. Yours, truit, J. C. Hill.

THE ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE MR. BEECHER.

truly, STATEN ISLAND, Jan. 13, 1875.

William A. Eddy, the young man who was arrested on Wednesday night on a charge of having attempted, in conjunction with the man Harris, to swindle the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher out of \$200, is the son of the Rev. Dr. Eddy, a retired Baptist clergyman. He is a bookkeeper, is in good circumstances and has charge of the finances of a Broadway firm. He was very indignant at his arrest and protested his innocence. He was arraigned before Justice Riley yesterday and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Eddy said he had seen Harris, who is employed as a porter in the building where he does ousmess, but he was not acquainted with

he does outsiness, but he was not acquained him.

Harris alleges that Mr. Eddy gave him the letter and check with instructions to give them to Mr. Beccher and get an answer. A number of Mr. Eddy's relatives were in court to give bail for his release till the time fixed for the examination, but Justice Etiley declined to admit him to bail. The exmanation was set downgior Saturday. Mr. Eddy will apply to-day for a writ of habeas corpus.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Captain Ulman, of the Tenth precinct, vesterday afternoon informed Coroner Kessler that a man about sixty-two years of age, named Albert Schekel, born in Berlin, Prussia, had committed suicide in his room, on the third floor of premises No. 22 Chrystic street, by shooting himself through No. 22 Carystic street, by shooting nimself through the head with a pistol. Deceased, who had long suffered from heart disease, was under the care of Dr. Moritz, of No. 158 Third street, and at inter-vals became very despondent. It was in one of these unusual fits of depression that he took his own lite.

these unusual fits of depression that he took his own life.

Mr. Schekel, who was an educated gentleman, had acquired a handsome fortune in Germany, but owing to trouble with his wire he left her and came to this country, where he has met with misfortune, losing all his money. Deceased is said to have a son in Berjin who is very wealthy. Friends of deceased will take charge of the remains for has remained to the country of the remains for has remained.

nterment. SUICIDE IN THE WOODS.

Yesterday afternoon a man about forty-five years of age was found hanging in the woods in the rear of Evergreen Cemetery. The deceased was dressed in black pantaloons, soft felt hat, checked shirt and coots. He had evidently committed suicide. The Coroner of Queens county was notified.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

The HERALD of Thursday gave the particulars of the recent disappearance of two persons—one a promising young lawyer and the other a lady. To this list must be added the name of Willia Pease about thirty-seven years of age, a clerk in the Custom House, who was last seen by his the Custom House, who was last seen by his friends on the 2d of December, 1874, and of whom nothing whatever has been heard since. He served as captain during the war in a regiment raised in his native State (Massachusetts), and has a wire and child. Captain Pease was remarkably attentive to his official duries, and his mysterious absence caused for some time considerable surprise among his friends and associates. His immediate relatives were sorely perplexed, and caused advertisements, giving a finit description of his personal appearance and attire, to be published in the Hesald and other city journals. So far all efforts to obtain information as to his whereabouts have proved entirely unsuccessful. Q. Did Mr. Beecher speak to you in relation to